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## HP Aruba Certified Network Security Associate Exam Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

### NEW QUESTION # 53

What is one of the roles of the network access server (NAS) in the AAA framework?

- A. It determines which resources authenticated users are allowed to access and monitors each user's session
- B. It enforces access to network services and sends accounting information to the AAA server
- C. It negotiates with each user's device to determine which EAP method is used for authentication
- D. It authenticates legitimate users and uses policies to determine which resources each user is allowed to access.

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 54

Refer to the exhibit.

General Admin AirWave CPSec Certificates SNMP

#### Management User

Enable local authentication:

Enable console block:

#### Management Users

NAME	ROLE
admin	root



General Admin AirWave CPSec Certificates SNMP

#### Management User

#### Admin Authentication Options

Default role:

Enable:

MSCHAPv2:

Server group:

Management telnet access:

Login activities persistence period:  days

This Aruba Mobility Controller (MC) should authenticate managers who access the Web UI to ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM)

ClearPass admins have asked you to use RADIUS and explained that the MC should accept managers' roles in Aruba-Admin-Role VSAs. Which setting should you change to follow Aruba best security practices?

- A. Change the local user role to read-only
- B. Clear the MSCHAP check box
- C. Change the default role to "guest-provisioning"
- D. **Disable local authentication**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For following Aruba best security practices, the setting you should change is to disable local authentication.

When integrating with an external RADIUS server like ClearPass Policy Manager (CPPM) for authenticating administrative access to the Mobility Controller (MC), it is a best practice to rely on the external server rather than the local user database. This practice not only centralizes the management of user roles and access but also enhances security by leveraging CPPM's advanced authentication mechanisms.

References:

Aruba Networks official best practice documentation, which recommends centralized authentication for administrative access. Security standards and guidelines that promote the use of external RADIUS servers for authentication purposes.

#### NEW QUESTION # 55

You have detected a Rogue AP using the Security Dashboard. Which two actions should you take in responding to this event? (Select two)

- A. There is no need to locate the AP. If you manually contain it.
- B. This is a serious security event, so you should always contain the AP immediately regardless of your company's specific policies.
- C. **For forensic purposes, you should copy out logs with relevant information, such as the time that the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address.**
- D. **You should receive permission before containing an AP, as this action could have legal Implications.**
- E. There is no need to locate the AP. If the Aruba solution is properly configured to automatically contain it.

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

When responding to the detection of a Rogue AP, it's important to consider legal implications and to gather forensic evidence: You should receive permission before containing an AP (Option C), as containing it could disrupt service and may have legal implications, especially if the AP is on a network that the organization does not own.

For forensic purposes, it is essential to document the event by copying out logs with relevant information, such as the time the AP was detected and the AP's MAC address (Option D). This information could be crucial if legal action is taken or if a detailed analysis of the security breach is required.

Automatically containing an AP without consideration for the context (Options A and E) can be problematic, as it might inadvertently interfere with neighboring networks and cause legal issues. Immediate containment without consideration of company policy (Option B) could also violate established incident response procedures.

References:

Aruba Networks security resources that discuss the appropriate steps in responding to security events.

Industry guidelines on responsible handling of rogue access point detections, including legal considerations and incident documentation.

#### NEW QUESTION # 56

What is an Authorized client, as defined by AOS Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIP)?

- A. A client that is on the WIP whitelist
- B. A client that is NOT on the WIP blacklist
- C. **A client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and passed encrypted traffic**
- D. A client that has a certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority (CA)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The AOS Wireless Intrusion Prevention System (WIP) in an AOS-8 architecture (Mobility Controllers or Mobility Master) is designed to detect and mitigate wireless threats, such as rogue APs and unauthorized clients. WIP classifies clients and APs based on their behavior and status in the network.

**Authorized Client Definition:** In the context of WIP, an "Authorized" client is one that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP (an AP managed by the MC and part of the company's network) and is actively passing encrypted traffic. This typically means the client has completed 802.1X authentication (e.g., in a WPA3-Enterprise network) or PSK authentication (e.g., in a WPA3-Personal network) and is communicating securely with the AP.

Option D, "A client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and passed encrypted traffic," is correct. This matches the WIP definition of an Authorized client: the client must authenticate to an AP that is classified as "Authorized" (i.e., part of the company's network) and must be passing encrypted traffic, indicating a secure connection (e.g., using WPA3 encryption).

Option A, "A client that is on the WIP whitelist," is incorrect. WIP does not use a client whitelist for classification. The AP whitelist is used to authorize APs, not clients. Client classification (e.g., Authorized, Interfering) is based on their authentication status and connection to authorized APs.

Option B, "A client that has a certificate issued by a trusted Certification Authority (CA)," is incorrect. While a certificate might be used for 802.1X authentication (e.g., EAP-TLS), WIP does not classify clients as Authorized based on their certificate status. The classification depends on successful authentication to an authorized AP and encrypted traffic.

Option C, "A client that is NOT on the WIP blacklist," is incorrect. WIP does use blacklisting (e.g., for clients that violate security policies), but being "not on the blacklist" does not make a client Authorized. A client must actively authenticate to an authorized AP and pass encrypted traffic to be classified as Authorized.

The HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide states:

"In the Wireless Intrusion Prevention (WIP) system, an 'Authorized' client is defined as a client that has successfully authenticated to an authorized AP and is passing encrypted traffic. An authorized AP is one that is managed by the Mobility Controller and part of the company's network. For example, a client that completes 802.1X authentication to an authorized AP using WPA3-Enterprise and sends encrypted traffic is classified as Authorized." (Page 414, WIP Client Classification Section) Additionally, the HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide notes:

"WIP classifies clients as 'Authorized' if they have authenticated to an authorized AP and are passing encrypted traffic, indicating a secure connection. Clients that are not authenticated or are connected to rogue or neighbor APs are classified as 'Interfering' or other categories, depending on their behavior." (Page 78, WIP Classifications Section)

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HPE Aruba Networking AOS-8 8.11 User Guide, WIP Client Classification Section, Page 414.

HPE Aruba Networking Security Guide, WIP Classifications Section, Page 78.

## NEW QUESTION # 57

You are deploying a new wireless solution with an Aruba Mobility Master (MM), Aruba Mobility Controllers (MCs), and campus APs (CAPs). The solution will include a WLAN that uses Tunnel for the forwarding mode and WPA3-Enterprise for the security option.

You have decided to assign the WLAN to VLAN 301, a new VLAN. A pair of core routing switches will act as the default router for wireless user traffic.

Which links need to carry VLAN 301?

- A. only links on the path between APs and the core routing switches
- B. only links in the campus LAN to ensure seamless roaming
- C. **only links between MC ports and the core routing switches**
- D. only links on the path between APs and the MC

## Answer: C

Explanation:

In a wireless network deployment with Aruba Mobility Master (MM), Mobility Controllers (MCs), and Campus APs (CAPs), where a WLAN is configured to use Tunnel mode for forwarding, the user traffic is tunneled from the APs to the MCs. VLAN 301, which is assigned to the WLAN, must be present on the links from the MCs to the core routing switches because these switches act as the default router for the wireless user traffic. It is not necessary for the VLAN to be present on all campus LAN links or AP links, only between the MCs and the core routing switches where the routing for VLAN 301 will occur.

## NEW QUESTION # 58

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